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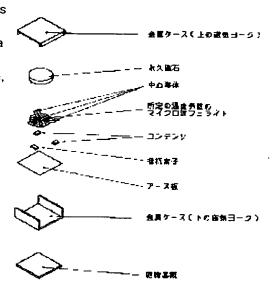
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(54) NON-RECIPROCAL CIRCUIT ELEMENT

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reduce the insertion loss and obtain excellent temperature stability in frequency, by constituting the ratio of saturation magnetization of a permanent magnet and that of microwave ferrite to be greater than the ratio at the time of normal temperature, on both low and high temperature sides. SOLUTION: The ratio (Msm/Msf) of saturation magnetization (Msm) of a permanent magnet and saturation magnetization (Msf) of microwave ferrite is set to be greater than the ratio at the time of normal temperature, on both low and high temperature sides. Temperature coefficient of the microwave ferrite is set to be -0.27 to -0.34%/° C on the high temperature side (60-100° C), and 0 to 0.18%/° C on the low temperature side (-40 to 20° C). The mean value of temperature coefficient of saturation magnetization (Msf) of a garnet type ferrite is set to be 0 to -0.18%/° C in the temperature region of -40 to 20° C, and -0.27 to -0.34%/° C in the temperature region of 60 to 100°



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The non-reciprocal circuit element which is a non-reciprocal circuit element which operates by the magnetic field higher than a ferromagnetic-resonance magnetic field, and is characterized by the value of the ratio (Msm/Msf) of the saturation magnetization (Msm) of a permanent magnet and the saturation magnetization (Msf) of a microwave ferrite being size from the time of ordinary temperature also in any by the side of low temperature and an elevated temperature.

[Claim 2] Permanent magnet. The principal component which is a magnetic yoke is an iron metal case. The microwave ferrite to which the magnetic flux of this permanent magnet is impressed. Two or more striplines arranged near [a microwave ferrite] this. The capacity element electrically connected to this stripline. It is the non-reciprocal circuit element equipped with the above, the temperature coefficient of the saturation magnetization (Msf) of the aforementioned microwave ferrite – Average in 40 Degrees C – 20 Degrees C Temperature Field is 0%/Degree-C-Alpha%/** (however, Temperature Coefficient [in / -40 Degrees C – 20 Degrees C of Saturation Magnetization (Msm) of the Aforementioned Permanent Magnet / in Alpha]). And it is characterized by the average in a 60 degrees C – 100 degrees C temperature field being % (1.5xbeta)/**-(1.9xbeta) %/** (however, temperature coefficient [in / 60 degrees C – 100 degrees C of the saturation magnetization (Msm) of the aforementioned permanent magnet / in beta]).

[Claim 3] Permanent magnet. The principal component which is a magnetic yoke is an iron metal case. The garnet ferrite to which the magnetic flux of this permanent magnet is impressed. Two or more striplines arranged near [garnet ferrite] this. The capacity element electrically connected to this stripline. It is characterized by the average in the temperature field to which the average [in / a -40 degrees C -20 degrees C temperature field / it is the non-reciprocal circuit element equipped with the above, and the aforementioned permanent magnet is a ferrite magnet, and / in the temperature coefficient of the saturation magnetization (Msf) of the aforementioned garnet ferrite] is 0% //degree C / --0.18%/degree C, and is 60 degrees C -100 degrees C being -0.27% //degree C / --0.34%/degree C.

[Claim 4] Empirical formula GdzY Magnetic material characterized by the bird clapper from the composition with which it is expressed with 3-2 x-zCa2xFe2-ylnyFe3-xVxO12, and is satisfied of 0 < x <= 0.7, 0.25 < y <= 0.4, and 0.35 <= z <= 1.6 in the aforementioned empirical formula.

[Claim 5] How to compensate the temperature characteristic of the non-reciprocal circuit element which is the method of compensating the temperature characteristic of a non-reciprocal circuit element which operates by the magnetic field higher than a ferromagnetic-resonance magnetic field, and is characterized by making it the value of the ratio (Msm/Msf) of the saturation magnetization (Msm) of a permanent magnet and the saturation magnetization (Msf) of a microwave ferrite serve as size from the time of ordinary temperature also in any by the side of low temperature and an elevated temperature.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to the method of the temperature compensation for obtaining a non-reciprocal circuit element of having excelled in the temperature characteristic of an insertion loss or center frequency or, about the magnetic material for obtaining the non-reciprocal circuit element which was excellent in the temperature characteristic about a circulator, concentrated-constant type the non-reciprocal circuit element, i.e., the isolator, used below 100MHz or more 20GHz.
[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Non-reciprocal circuit elements, such as an isolator and a circulator, are used for the RF device which used the 20GHz frequency band from 100MHz in many cases. This element makes the RF of the forward direction pass with low loss on specific frequency, and has the function to make the RF of an opposite direction prevent. [0003] The usual concentrated-constant type non-reciprocal circuit element is the structure where a permanent magnet and the principal component which is the magnetic yoke have an iron metal case, the microwave ferrite to which the magnetic flux of a permanent magnet is impressed, two or more striplines and central conductor which have been arranged near [this] the microwave ferrite, and the capacity element (for example, capacitative element like a chip capacitor) electrically connected to this stripline. Moreover, usually, the above-mentioned microwave ferrite and the above-mentioned magnet are arranged so that it may be piled up. [0004] In addition, if termination of the one terminal of 3 terminal circulator which is one of the non-reciprocal circuit elements is carried out by the resistance element, it becomes an isolator, and as for an isolator and a circulator, the gestalt top is also technically similar. [0005] There is loss at the time of passage of the RF which makes one of the most important properties required of this non-reciprocal circuit element pass the element concerned to the forward direction, i.e., an insertion loss. Needless to say, an insertion loss is so good that it is

insertion loss also needs to be excellent. [0006] On the other hand, the frequency characteristic is in other one of the most important properties required of a non-reciprocal circuit element. A non-reciprocal circuit element uses a ferromagnetic resonance, and is usually designed by the view of ABABU resonance (the design method with which it is made resonant [by the high magnetic field side] from the direct-current magnetic field from which mu+" of an avobe resonanse; microwave ferrite becomes the maximum).

small. In order to maintain the performance excellent in the temperature requirement with the above-mentioned still larger non-reciprocal circuit element, the temperature characteristic of an

[0007] Frequency is set up so that it may become the operating frequency of the non-reciprocal circuit element concerned. That is, it is set up so that the frequency determined in approximation by the size of the saturation magnetization (it is hereafter described as Msf) of a microwave ferrite, the sizes of the saturation magnetization (it is hereafter described as Msm) of a permanent magnet, and those ratios may turn into operating frequency.

[0008] In order to maintain the performance excellent in the temperature requirement with a

large non-reciprocal circuit element, even if environmental temperature changes, it is important to cope with it so that a frequency of operation may seldom be changed.

[0009] From this viewpoint, it divided roughly into the temperature compensation of the conventional non-reciprocal circuit element, and there was the method of two kinds of a cure and management in it. That is, the 1st method is making it each temperature coefficient of Msf and Msm become small.

[0010] For example, it is the method of adopting the permanent magnet of the high metal system of Curie temperature, for example, a rare earth permanent magnet, in order to lessen change of Msm, adjusting the magnetic reluctance of a direct-current magnetic circuit combining magnetic shunt steel further, and performing more exact temperature compensation at the same time it adopts the microwave ferrite of a Gd substitution type YIG system and the change to the temperature of Msf chooses the material of few composition, in order to make Msf small. [0011] The cure by such method is shown in for example, the Provisional-Publication-No. 50 No. 31400 official report per year, or the Provisional-Publication-No. 57 No. 42544 official report per year. When based on this method, a permanent magnet expensive naturally and expensive magnetic shunt steel will be used.

[0012] Then, what it was considered whether could use a ferrite magnet as a cheaper permanent magnet is the 2nd method. Since Curie temperature is lower than a metal system magnet, a ferrite magnet cannot be said for the temperature coefficient of Msm to be not necessarily small with being known well. However, if the temperature coefficient of Msf and the temperature coefficient of Msm are sizes of the same grade, even if environmental temperature will change, the frequency of operation has been prevented from changing not much.

[0013] Therefore, choosing and combining a microwave ferrite and the material of a ferrite magnet so that the temperature coefficient of Msf and the temperature coefficient of Msm may serve as a size of the same grade was performed. if this puts in another way — the ratio of the size of the saturation magnetization (Msf) of a microwave ferrite, and the generating magnetic field strength of a permanent magnet — always — fixed — making.

[0014] However, even if it was the non-reciprocal circuit element which must fully have carried out temperature compensation by the 2nd method of the above, when the insertion loss of the element and the temperature characteristic of center frequency were seen, it tended to become a value inadequate except an ordinary temperature region.

[0015] That is, it was not easy to offer the non-reciprocal circuit element which always had few insertion losses and was excellent in the temperature stability of a frequency of operation to change of environmental temperature.

[0016]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Then, the technical problem which this invention tends to solve is at least one of the technical problems enumerated below.

- (1) the temperature field where the offer (2) frequency of operation of the non-reciprocal circuit element the insertion loss continued and excelled [element] in the large temperature field is large continuing offer (3) of a stable non-reciprocal circuit element a large temperature field continuing a temperature field large excellent [an insertion loss] continuing offer (4) of a non-reciprocal circuit element with a stable frequency of operation offer of a magnetic material to which it is cheap and the highly reliable offer (5) above—mentioned technical problem of a non-reciprocal circuit element solves any one
- (6) Offer of the compensation method of the temperature characteristic that the above-mentioned technical problem solves any one easily at least.
 [0017]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve an above-mentioned technical problem, this invention persons hit on an idea wholeheartedly to the new method of compensating the magnetic material for obtaining the non-reciprocal circuit element which has improved composition remarkably, or this non-reciprocal circuit element, or the temperature characteristic of this non-reciprocal circuit element as a result of research.

[0018] That is, the 1st invention is a non-reciprocal circuit element which operates by the magnetic field higher than a ferromagnetic-resonance magnetic field, and is the non-reciprocal

circuit element which the value of the ratio (Msm/Msf) of the saturation magnetization (Msm) of a permanent magnet and the saturation magnetization (Msf) of a microwave ferrite constituted also in any by the side of low temperature and an elevated temperature so that it might become size from the time of ordinary temperature.

[0019] The greatest feature of this invention is in the place where supposing that it is conventionally fixed made the value of Msm/Msf considered to be the best larger than the value in ordinary temperature not only at a low temperature side but at the elevated-temperature side. Even if it makes only the value of Msm/Msf near ordinary temperature small, it is the same as a result.

[0020] By considering as such composition, low loss and a thing non-reciprocal circuit element with little frequency-of-operation change are obtained by the large temperature requirement. That is, since it leads to the fast improvement in the guarantee specification of the non-reciprocal circuit element concerned, the place which contributes is size very much. [0021] In addition, although it is needless to say, since the non-reciprocal circuit element completed as parts is the thing of one, it cannot take the separate part composition which was suitable for each in three sorts of temperature zone regions near ordinary temperature a low temperature and elevated-temperature side.

[0022] The following facts are considered to involve intricately although it is not necessarily theoretically clear about the reason composition like the 1st invention also by artificers' examination result is effective.

[0023] The permeance of a magnetic circuit should change with the temperature characteristics and coefficient of thermal expansion of permeability of the MAG yoke made from Fe. For the size of the imaginary part (usually described as mu+") which generally expresses loss of the permeability to the clockwise circularly-polarized wave of tensor permeability, the more impression magnetic field strength separates from the magnetic field which starts a ferromagnetic resonance, the more this is a bird clapper small. Loss in the permanent magnet of the microwave revealed or spread in a permanent magnet should change with environmental temperature.

[0024] Setting to this invention, for ordinary temperature, a temperature [of about 20 degrees C] and low temperature side is [about]. -40-degree-C or more temperature [of 10 degrees C or less] and elevated-temperature side is 100 degrees C or less in about 40-degree-C or more temperature.

[0025] This application the 2nd invention considers the content of the 1st invention of a **** as still more concrete composition. A permanent magnet and the principal component which is a magnetic yoke the 2nd invention Namely, an iron metal case, The microwave ferrite to which the magnetic flux of this permanent magnet is impressed, and two or more striplines arranged near [a microwave ferrite] this, It is the non-reciprocal circuit element which has the capacity element electrically connected to this stripline. the temperature coefficient of the saturation magnetization (Msf) of the aforementioned microwave ferrite - Average in 40 Degrees C - 20 Degrees C Temperature Field is 0%/Degree-C-Alpha%/** (however, Temperature Coefficient [in / -40 Degrees C - 20 Degrees C of Saturation Magnetization (Msm) of the Aforementioned Permanent Magnet / in Alpha]). And it is the non-reciprocal circuit element constituted so that the average in a 60 degrees C - 100 degrees C temperature field might be %(1.5xbeta)/**-(1.9xbeta) %/** (however, temperature coefficient [in / 60 degrees C - 100 degrees C of the saturation magnetization (Msm) of the aforementioned permanent magnet / in beta]). [0026] In this invention, it is "permanent magnet and - non-reciprocal circuit element of the beginning, and the portion of " is the general composition of the conventional concentratedconstant type non-reciprocal circuit element. Therefore, this portion may be composition besides analogous. A stripline is a central conductor and, in the case of 3 terminal circulator or 3 terminal isolator, it consists of three.

[0027] Although a capacity element is a capacitor in short, the latest thing has many tipped types and things of ceramic substrate combination. The function usually has the function of impedance matching, and a function as a microwave filter.

[0028] Moreover, the average [in / a -40 degrees C - 20 degrees C field / in the temperature

coefficient of saturation magnetization] is given by x(/(Ms20-Ms-40) Ms 20/60) 100, and the average in a 60 degrees C - 100 degrees C field is similarly given by x(/(Ms100-Ms60) Ms 20/40) 100 (a unit is %/**.) Each number with the lower right of Ms shows temperature, for example, Ms-40 show the saturation magnetization in -40 degrees C. 60 in a formula and 40 are the temperature width of face (unit **) of the temperature field concerned. It is a thing. The value of these saturation magnetization and the temperature characteristic of saturation magnetization can be easily measured correctly with an oscillating sample type magnetometer (VSM). [0029] If this is expressed to one drawing when this invention is expressed from another viewpoint, and each temperature characteristic of Msf of a permanent magnet and a microwave ferrite is standardized with the value in those 20 degrees C, respectively, those temperature characteristic lines mean a bird clapper in the relation of two curves which touch mutually near ordinary temperature and have the temperature characteristic line of a microwave ferrite inside it of a permanent magnet.

[0030] If the concrete inclination of the temperature characteristic is shown about the case where made the permanent magnet of invention of the above 2nd into the ferrite magnet, and a microwave ferrite is made into a garnet ferrite, it will become this application the 3rd invention. [0031] A permanent magnet and the principal component which is a magnetic yoke this application the 3rd invention Namely, an iron metal case, The garnet ferrite to which the magnetic flux of this permanent magnet is impressed, and two or more central conductors arranged near [garnet ferrite] this, It is the non-reciprocal circuit element which has the capacitative element electrically connected to this central conductor. The aforementioned permanent magnet is a ferrite magnet, and the average [in / a -40 degrees C -20 degrees C temperature field / in the temperature coefficient of the saturation magnetization (Msf) of the aforementioned garnet ferrite] is 0% //degree C / -0.18%/degree C. And it is the non-reciprocal circuit element constituted so that the average in a 60 degrees C -100 degrees C temperature field might be -0.27% [/degree C] -0.34%/degree C.

[0032] In this invention, if a ferrite magnet is Sr ferrite, in addition, it is good. Compared with a metal magnet, specific resistance of a ferrite magnet is large, and it is effective in lessening loss by the high frequency band. If this is furthermore Sr ferrite magnet, compared with Ba ferrite, the linearity of the temperature characteristic of Msm is excellent, and a temperature coefficient is [about]. –While being 0.18%/degree C, it is usable at a latus temperature requirement. [0033] Moreover, if a garnet ferrite is Gd-calcium-V-In substitution type YIG, in addition, it is good. **H (resonance absorption half-value width) related to loss of a garnet is small — in addition, it is because the application range spreads since the material of the temperature coefficient specified to this paragraph can create easily and the setting range of the realization possibility of, i.e., a frequency of operation, becomes large about various values of Msf of ordinary temperature

[0034] However, it is fully possible to realize the temperature coefficient specified to this paragraph also by Gd substitution type garnet, although the value of Msf of ordinary temperature has restrictions a little. It cannot be overemphasized that you may be the garnet of other systems.

[0035] Although invented based on this knowledge, one is the garnet ferrite of Gd-calcium-V-In substitution type YIG of invention of this application 4th. That is, this application the 4th invention is a magnetic material which is expressed with empirical-formula GdzY3-2 x-zCa2xFe2-yInyFe3-xVxO12, and satisfies 0 < x <= 0.7, 0.25 < y <= 0.4, and 0.35 <= z <= 2.0. [0036] If this magnetic material is applied to this application 1-3rd invention, the non-reciprocal circuit element excellent in the temperature characteristic of an insertion loss or a frequency of operation will be obtained.

[0037] For this application the 5th invention, a technical content is common in the 1st invention about a method. That is, this application the 5th invention is the method of compensating the temperature characteristic of a non-reciprocal circuit element which operates by the magnetic field higher than a ferromagnetic-resonance magnetic field, and the value of the ratio (Msm/Msf) of the saturation magnetization (Msm) of a permanent magnet and the saturation magnetization (Msf) of a microwave ferrite is the method of compensating the temperature characteristic of

the non-reciprocal circuit element it is made to serve as size from the time of ordinary temperature also in any by the side of low temperature and an elevated temperature. [0038]

[Embodiments of the Invention] <u>Drawing 1</u> is the decomposition perspective diagram of an isolator in this case of the typical non-reciprocal circuit element for explaining this invention. Since <u>drawing 1</u> is typically drawn in order to secure visibility, it is not exact about a scale or configuration of each part.

[0039] The outline about the portion which is common for the concentrated–constant type non-reciprocal circuit element of a conventional type among the structures of a non-reciprocal circuit element first is as follows when for example, the object for mobile communications is explained to an example based on $\underline{\text{drawing 1}}$. However, it cannot be overemphasized that you may be various isolators and circulators other than the type of $\underline{\text{drawing 1}}$.

[0040] The magnetic yoke under iron is fixed to the insulating substrate which has an external terminal electrode, a copper grounded plate (an ellipsis is possible) is soldered to this, the grounding section of a central conductor is soldered on it, and a disc-like microwave ferrite is fixed on it (for example, heating adhesion is carried out by the resin), and one terminal of the stripline section of the above-mentioned central conductor is bent so that the above-mentioned microwave ferrite may be wrapped. Then, other one terminal of the above-mentioned central conductor is bent similarly, and an insulating film (not shown) is inserted between previous terminals. The terminal which repeated the same procedure and remained is inserted in.

[0041] What fixed the disc-like permanent magnet to the magnetic yoke after preparing beforehand, magnetized the (for example, the method of carrying out heating adhesion by the resin may be used) permanent magnet to this with the direct-current electromagnet, and adjusted magnetism to it is inserted in.

[0042] Moreover, the extension section from the stripline section of the above-mentioned central conductor is made to connect to the I/O external terminal prepared in the above-mentioned insulating substrate. Furthermore between the extension section from the stripline section of the above-mentioned central conductor, and the above-mentioned grounded plate, the chip capacitor for adjustment is inserted, and it connects. It replaces with a chip capacitor and there is also a method using the dielectric substrate of a ceramic.

[0043] Thus, by tuning the generating magnetism of the above-mentioned permanent magnet finely, the created non-reciprocal circuit element is correctly set up so that it may become a desired frequency of operation.

[0044] In addition, the number of the above-mentioned input/output terminals is three here, and one of pieces of it can create arrangement which is connected to a grounded plate through a resistance element, then the isolator which makes two pieces which remained an input terminal and an output terminal.

[0045] Next, the outline is explained about the gestalt of operation of the invention in this application. What is necessary is to measure an above-mentioned permanent magnet, the saturation magnetization (Msm) of a microwave ferrite, and the temperature characteristic of (Msf), respectively, to compare in quest of the temperature coefficient of those predetermined temperature fields, to select the thing in the predetermined range, and just to consider as a non-reciprocal circuit element using the material chosen as a result of the selection.

[0046] Or what is necessary is to adopt Sr ferrite magnet for a ferrite magnet still more desirably especially, to adopt a garnet ferrite and the garnet-ferrite material which has still more desirable predetermined composition especially as a microwave ferrite as a permanent magnet, and just to consider as a non-reciprocal circuit element using these.

[0047] The detail of the invention in this application is explained based on an example below. [Example] (Example 1) An example 1 is related with the experiment which performed each temperature coefficient of the saturation magnetization of various Gd-calcium-V-In substitution type YIG, and the relation with the insertion loss of a non-reciprocal circuit element and the temperature characteristic of a frequency of operation which were created using them as an anisotropy Sr ferrite magnet and a microwave ferrite as a permanent magnet to the well to clarify.

[0048] The commercial anisotropy Sr ferrite-magnet disk was prepared first. The temperature characteristic of the saturation magnetization (Msm) was measured using VSM. Furthermore as a microwave ferrite, the material of the various amounts of substitution of Gd-calcium-V-In substitution type YIG was created, and what was processed into disc-like was prepared. The temperature characteristic of these saturation magnetization (Msf) was also measured using VSM.

[0049] The creation procedure of the above-mentioned Gd-calcium-V-In substitution type YIG is as follows. All prepared the powder of Gd2O3 of a special grade chemical, CaCO3, V2O5, In2O3, Y2O3, and Fe2O3 in commercial elegance.

[0050] Furthermore, after carrying out weighing capacity of the powder prepared above and mixing in ethyl alcohol for 24 hours using a ball mill so that it may become the composition which carried out zero to 0.7, and y by zero to 0.6, and z made carry out various change of x of empirical-formula GdzY3-2 x-zCa2xFe2-ylnyFe3-xVxO12, and y and z within the limits of 0-2, x was dried and cracked and obtained mixed powder, respectively.

[0051] In the case made from a ceramic, temporary quenching of these mixed powder was carried out in 2 hours and 1000-degree-C air atmosphere, and it was taken as temporary-quenching powder. This temporary-quenching powder was ground in ethyl alcohol for 24 hours using the ball mill after a crack. The considerable amount was added 1% of the weight, it corned, and polyvinyl alcohol solution of 10% of concentration is made into a solid content, and raw material granulatio took [the particle size regulation was carried out and] after drying this. [0052] Metal mold was filled up with the raw material granulatio which carried out [above-mentioned] creation, and the Plastic solid disc-like by about 100 MPa(s) was obtained by the dry type compression moulding technique by the hydraulic press. These Plastic solids were calcinated in 1270-degree-C oxygen atmosphere for 3 hours, and were taken as the baking object. These baking objects gave polish processing to the periphery and the vertical side, and made it the microwave ferrite for non-reciprocal circuit elements.

[0053] In addition, when these baking objects were separately checked with the X-ray diffraction method, they were garnet single phase mostly, as other basic properties — Msf in ordinary temperature — 50-130mT — it is — moreover, ferromagnetic-resonance half-value-width **H — the thing of 560 – 6,900 A/m (however, most samples within the limits of 1,800 – 2,100 A/m) — various profit ****

[0054] The temperature characteristic of an insertion loss was measured about what was adjusted so that might combine the permanent magnet prepared above and various microwave ferrites, a non-reciprocal circuit element might be created in the usual way, and an insertion loss might serve as the minimum in the ordinary temperature of 20 degrees C and a frequency of operation might be set to about 300MHz. A measuring instrument and system of measurement are based on the their original work fixture which serves as a thermostat and a network analyzer from the cable adjusted correctly and an end-connection child.

[0055] In addition, the insertion loss of a non-reciprocal circuit element and the point of measurement of a frequency of operation could be -10 degrees C, 20 degrees C, and 80 degrees C. - 10 degrees C is [ordinary temperature and 80 degrees C of the temperature of a -40 degrees C - 20 degrees C midpoint and 20 degrees C] the temperature of a 60 degrees C - 100 degrees C midpoint.

[0056] Moreover, 300MHz of frequency is because the low frequency is more advantageous in order to make a judgment exact although it belongs to a low frequency band most, considering a use. It checked by about 2GHz separately, and the justification of the judgment has been checked. That is, at least 2GHz is a book.

[0057] The result measured as mentioned above is shown in <u>drawing 2</u>. <u>Drawing 2</u> is the value of the 80-degree C insertion loss of each isolator created using the temperature coefficients (however, average of 60 degrees C – 100 degrees C) and these microwave ferrites of saturation magnetization (Msf) of various microwave ferrites, and each permanent magnet used at this time is Sr ferrite (the average of 60 degrees C – 100 degrees C of a temperature coefficient is 0.19%/degree C).

[0058] According to drawing 2, if the value of an insertion loss has the temperature coefficient

(however, average of 60 degrees C - 100 degrees C) of the saturation magnetization (Msf) of a microwave ferrite within the limits of -0.27--0.34, it is very small, namely, has become 0.2dB or less.

[0059] Furthermore, when the above-mentioned temperature coefficient is near 0%/degree C, and when the above-mentioned temperature coefficient is near -0.19%/degree C, an insertion loss is 0.25dB or more, although what should be observed is not a bad value, I hear that it cannot say either of the cases as the best, and it has them.

[0060] The examination result by the side of the low temperature measured similarly is shown in $\frac{drawing\ 3}{drawing\ 3}$. Drawing\ 3 is the temperature coefficient (however, average of -40 degrees C - 20 degrees C) of the saturation magnetization (Msf) of various microwave ferrites, and the value of the -10-degree C insertion loss of each isolator created using these microwave ferrites, and the -40 degrees C - 20 degrees C average of the temperature coefficient of the permanent magnet Sr ferrite used at this time is 0.18%/degree C.

[0061] If the value of the insertion loss [according to drawing 3] in -10 degrees C is in within the limits whose temperature coefficient (however, average of -40 degrees C -20 degrees C) of the saturation magnetization (Msf) of a microwave ferrite is 0--0.18%/degree C, it is very small, namely, has become 0.2dB or less.

[0062] What should be observed further here is having the optimum point in the position where the above-mentioned temperature coefficient's differs from the optimum point in a previous temperature coefficient (60–100 degrees C). When the case of 0%/degree C or more and the above-mentioned temperature coefficient are -0.19%/degree C or less, it is 0.2dB or more, and although an insertion loss is not a bad value, it can say neither of the cases as the best.

[0063] Drawing 4 and drawing 5 are as a result of [which made the place of an insertion loss the variation of a frequency of operation under the same conditions as the examination in drawing 2 and drawing 3] evaluation. It is shown that the frequency of operation low-frequency-ized the negative sign. the temperature coefficient (average of 60 degrees C - 100 degrees C) of Msf from which the variation of the frequency of operation in 80 degrees C on the basis of 20 degrees C is set to less than 5MHz according to drawing 4 -- about -- it is -0.23--0.36%/degree C

[0064] Moreover, the temperature coefficient (average of -40 degrees C -20 degrees C) of Msf from which the variation of the frequency of operation in -10 degrees C on the basis of 20 degrees C is set to less than 5MHz according to drawing 5 is [about]. It is 0.4 - +0.02%/degree C.

[0065] Even if the point which should be noted from drawing 4 and the fact shown in 5 makes in agreement simply the temperature coefficient of a permanent magnet, and the temperature coefficient of a microwave ferrite, an ideal temperature compensation is compensating so that the saturation magnetization of a ferrite may become less than the point which was an established theory conventionally more in a difficult thing, especially low temperature side. [0066] When drawing 2 - drawing 5 are furthermore judged synthetically, the temperature coefficient of the microwave ferrite for obtaining a non-reciprocal circuit [with few / and / insertion losses] element with little variation of a frequency of operation is 0 - 0.18%/degree C at an elevated-temperature side (60-100 degrees C) in a -0.27--0.34%/degree-C and low temperature side (-40-20 degrees C).

[0067] (Example 2) Next, it investigated in detail about the relation between each value of x, and y and z which is the atomic ratio of each element component of Gd-calcium-V-In substitution type YIG which is the garnet type microwave ferrite used in the example 1, and the abovementioned temperature coefficient. The result is shown below.

[0068] What is necessary is just to perform it as follows, in order to make it the average in the temperature field which the average [in / a -40 degrees C - 20 degrees C temperature field / for the temperature coefficient of the saturation magnetization (Msf) of Gd-calcium-V-In substitution type YIG] is 0% //degree C / - -0.18%/degree C, and is 60 degrees C - 100 degrees C become degree C in -0.27% //degree C / - -0.34% /.

[0069] Namely, empirical-formula GdzY3-2 x-zCa2xFe2-ylnyFe3-xVxO12 What is necessary is just to consider as 0 < x <= 0.7, 0.25 < y <= 0.4, and the composition with which are satisfied of

 $0.35 \le z \le 1.6$.

[0070] However, although above–mentioned conditions will be fulfilled if it says only within a temperature coefficient even if it is x > 0.7 and z < 0.35, sintering progresses superfluously in this case and it does not become the material of low loss. Moreover, in y <= 0.25, since crystal grain becomes detailed, it does not become low loss. In y >= 0.4, the temperature coefficient by the side of low temperature serves as negative, it is not suitable, sintering progresses superfluously, and loss is worsened. The temperature coefficient by the side of low temperature becomes excessive [the temperature coefficient by the side of an elevated temperature] at excess and z > 1.6, and is not desirable at z < 0.35.

[0071] For example, **** when being referred to as empirical-formula

Gd0.8Y1.2calcium1Fe1.7In0.3Fe2.5V0.5O12, x=0.5 [i.e.,], y=0.3, and z=0.8 became as follows. About the microwave ferrite, 20-degree C saturation magnetization (Msf) was 75mT(s), and ferromagnetic-resonance-absorption half-value width (**H) was 1240 A/m. The temperature coefficient was -0.29%/degree C by -40 degrees C -20 degrees C at -0.17% /and 60 degrees C -100 degrees C degree C in -0.15% /and about 20 degrees C degree C.

[0072] About the non-reciprocal circuit element created using this microwave ferrite, the insertion loss was 0.18 dB at 0.17 dB and 80 degrees C in 0.19 dB and 20 degrees C by -10 degrees C, and the frequency of operation was 330 MHz at 329 MHz and 80 degrees C in 330 MHz and 20 degrees C by -10 degrees C.

[0073] (Example 3) Both the anisotropy Ba ferrite magnet the isotropic samarium cobalt system magnet and the isotropic Nd-Fe-B system magnet changed the place of Sr ferrite magnet of an example 1 to commercial elegance, and the same examination as an example 1 was performed. However, about the isotropic samarium cobalt system magnet and the isotropic Nd-Fe-B system magnet, it considered as disc-like [thinner than a ferrite magnet] for frequency-of-operation adjustment.

[0074] When the temperature characteristic of the saturation magnetization (Msm) of each magnet was measured using VSM, change of the temperature coefficient by temperature had little any material, and the anisotropy Ba ferrite magnet was [-0.04%/degree C and the isotropic Nd-Fe-B system magnet of -0.19%/degree C and the isotropic samarium cobalt system magnet] -0.12%/degree C.

[0075] When asked for the optimal temperature coefficient of a microwave ferrite like the example 1, about the anisotropy Ba ferrite magnet, the almost same result as an example 1 was obtained. About the isotropic samarium cobalt system magnet, -0.6--0.8%/degree C was the optimal in the low temperature side (-40-20 degrees C) at the 0--0.4%/degree-C and elevated-temperature side (60-100 degrees C). About the isotropic Nd-Fe-B system magnet, -0.17--0.23%/degree C was the optimal in the low temperature side at the 0--0.12%/degree-C and elevated-temperature side.

[0076] According to the above result, the optimal range of the temperature coefficient of the microwave ferrite for non-reciprocal circuit elements is decided by the ratio with the temperature coefficient of a permanent magnet. – As for 40 degrees C – 20 degree-C temperature coefficient, 0-alpha%/** and 60 degrees C – 100 degree-C temperature coefficient were found by that %(1.5xbeta)/** – (1.9xbeta) %/** is an optimum (however, temperature coefficient [in / this temperature region of the saturation magnetization (Msm) of a permanent magnet / in alpha and beta]).

[0077] (Example 4) It checked like [case / where both Gd substitution type YIG and an aluminum substitution Co dope type nickel system spinel ferrite change the place of Gd-calcium-V-In substitution type YIG of an example 3 to the commercial elegance of the various amounts of substitution about the relation of the optimum-temperature coefficient made clear in the example 3] the example 3. Consequently, the above and this conclusion were obtained. [0078] Furthermore, in order to change a setup of a frequency of operation, when the saturation magnetization (Msf) of strength and a microwave ferrite chose the material of larger composition and made the impression magnetic field to a microwave ferrite as an experiment, it checked that at least 2GHz did not have change in the above-mentioned conclusion. [0079] In addition, the structure of a non-reciprocal circuit element shall differ from the

structure shown in <u>drawing 1</u> the following point in this trial production. a lower magnetic yoke — abbreviation — it presupposed that it is monotonous, and the upper magnetic yoke was made into the enclosed type which has a pore, it prepared the pin terminal in the pore and made it the input/output terminal The insulating substrate omitted. The capacity of a capacitor and the power—proof nature of a resistance element were changed.

[0080]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained to the detail above, according to this invention, it became possible to offer the non-reciprocal circuit element which made it low loss and was excellent in the temperature characteristic of loss or a frequency of operation. Or offer of the microwave ferrite for these non-reciprocal circuit elements was attained. Or it was able to be made ideal and the new temperature-compensation method was able to be offered.

[Translation done.]

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the decomposition perspective diagram view of a **** non-reciprocal circuit element at one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing which explains the property of a **** example to this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is drawing which explains the property of an example besides **** to this invention.

[Drawing 4] this invention — **** — it is drawing explaining the property of another example [Drawing 5] It is drawing which explains the property of **** and another example to this invention.

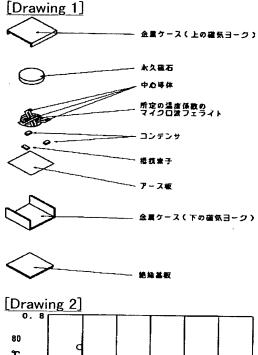
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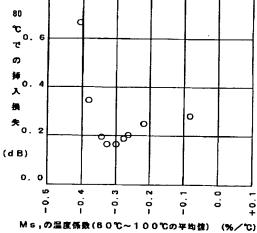
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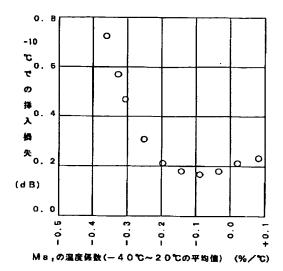
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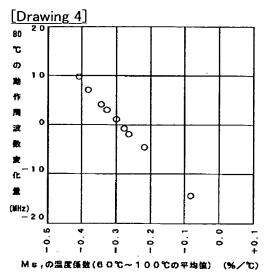
DRAWINGS

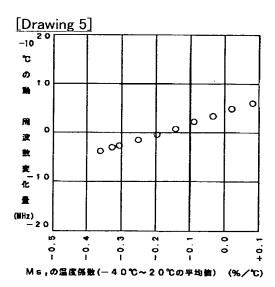




[Drawing 3]







[Translation done.]

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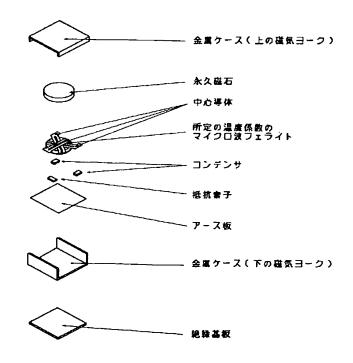
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(54) 【発明の名称】 非可逆回路素子

(57)【要約】

【課題】 挿入損失および動作周波数が広い温度領域に 亘って優れた非可逆回路素子、その素子用のマイクロ波 フェライト材料、およびその素子の温度補償方法を提供 する。

【解決手段】 高磁界動作型の非可逆回路素子の、Srフェライト磁石の飽和磁化(Msm)とGd-Ca-V-In置換型YIGの飽和磁化(Msf)の比(Msm/Msf)が、低温側と高温側のいずれにおいても、常温時よりも大きな特定の値となるように構成した。その材料。その温度補償方法。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 強磁性共鳴磁界より高い磁界で動作する 非可逆回路素子であって、永久磁石の飽和磁化(M sm)とマイクロ波フェライトの飽和磁化(Msf)の比 (Msm/Msf)の値が、低温側と高温側のいずれにお いても、常温時よりも大であることを特徴とする非可逆 回路素子。

【請求項2】 永久磁石と、磁気ヨークである主成分が 鉄の金属ケースと、該永久磁石の磁束を印加されるマイ クロ波フェライトと、該マイクロ波フェライト近傍に配 置された複数本のストリップラインと、該ストリップラ インに電気的に接続する容量要素とを有する非可逆回路 素子であって、前記マイクロ波フェライトの飽和磁化

(Msf) の温度係数は、-40 \mathbb{C} ~ 20 \mathbb{C} の温度領域における平均値が0 % $/\mathbb{C}$ $\sim \alpha$ % $/\mathbb{C}$ (ただし α は前記永久磁石の飽和磁化 (Msm) の-40 \mathbb{C} ~ 20 \mathbb{C} における温度係数)であり、かつ60 \mathbb{C} ~ 100 \mathbb{C} の温度領域における平均値が(1. $5 \times \beta$)% $/\mathbb{C}$ $\sim (1. 9 \times \beta)$ % $/\mathbb{C}$ (ただし β は前記永久磁石の飽和磁化(Msm)の60 \mathbb{C} ~ 100 \mathbb{C} における温度係数)であることを特徴とする非可逆回路素子。

【請求項3】 永久磁石と、磁気ヨークである主成分が 鉄の金属ケースと、該永久磁石の磁束を印加されるガー ネット型フェライトと、該ガーネット型フェライト近傍 に配置された複数本のストリップラインと、該ストリッ プラインに電気的に接続する容量要素とを有する非可逆 回路素子であって、前記永久磁石はフェライト磁石であ り、かつ前記ガーネット型フェライトの飽和磁化(Ms f)の温度係数は-40 $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ$

【請求項4】 組成式G d z Y 3-2x-z C a 2x F e 2-y I n y F e 3-x V x O 12 で表され、かつ前記組成式において、 $0 < x \le 0$. 7、0. $25 < y \le 0$. 4、0. $35 \le z$ ≤ 1 . 6を満足する組成からなることを特徴とする磁性 材料。

【請求項5】 強磁性共鳴磁界より高い磁界で動作する非可逆回路素子の温度特性を補償する方法であって、永久磁石の飽和磁化(Msm)とマイクロ波フェライトの飽和磁化(Msf)の比(Msm/Msf)の値が、低温側と高温側のいずれにおいても、常温時よりも大となるようにすることを特徴とする非可逆回路素子の温度特性を補償する方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、100MHz以上 20GHz以下で用いられる集中定数型の非可逆回路素 子すなわちアイソレータやサーキュレータに関するもの であり、また、温度特性に優れた非可逆回路素子を得る ための磁性材料に関するものであり、あるいは、挿入損 失や中心周波数の温度特性に優れた、非可逆回路素子を 得るための温度補償の方法に関するものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】100MHzから20GHzの周波数帯を利用した高周波機器には、アイソレータやサーキュレータといった非可逆回路素子を用いることが多い。この素子は特定の周波数で順方向の高周波を低損失で通過せしめ、逆方向の高周波を阻止せしめる機能を有する。

【0003】通常の集中定数型非可逆回路素子は、永久磁石と、その磁気ヨークである主成分が鉄の金属ケースと、永久磁石の磁束を印加されるマイクロ波フェライトと、このマイクロ波フェライト近傍に配置された複数本のストリップラインや中心導体と、該ストリップラインに電気的に接続する容量要素(例えばチップコンデンサのような容量素子)とを有する構造である。また通常上記マイクロ波フェライトと上記磁石とは積み重なるように配置されている。

【0004】なお、非可逆回路素子の1つである3端子サーキュレータの1端子を抵抗素子で終端すればアイソレータとなるものであり、技術的にも形態上もアイソレータとサーキュレータは類似している。

【0005】かかる非可逆回路素子に要求される最も重要な特性の1つに、当該素子を順方向に通過せしめる高周波の通過時の損失、すなわち挿入損失がある。言うまでもなく挿入損失は小さいほど良い。さらに上記非可逆回路素子が広い温度範囲で優れた性能を維持するためには、挿入損失の温度特性も優れている必要がある。

【0006】一方、非可逆回路素子に要求される最も重要な特性の他の1つに、周波数特性がある。非可逆回路素子は強磁性共鳴を利用するものであり、通常アパブレゾナンス($a v o b e resonanse; マイクロ波フェライトの<math>\mu$ +"が最大となる直流磁界よりも高磁界側で共鳴させる設計方法)の考え方で設計される。

【0007】周波数は、当該非可逆回路素子の使用周波数となるように設定される。すなわち、マイクロ波フェライトの飽和磁化(以下、Msrと記述する)の大きさと永久磁石の飽和磁化(以下、Msmと記述する)の大きさとそれらの比率で近似的に決定する周波数が使用周波数となるように設定される。

【0008】非可逆回路素子が広い温度範囲で優れた性能を維持するためには、環境温度が変化しても、動作周波数があまり変動しないように対策することが重要である。

【0009】かかる観点から、従来の非可逆回路素子の温度補償には、大別して2種類の対策・対処の方法があった。すなわち第1の方法はMsfとMsmの温度係数が何れも小さくなるようにすることである。

【0010】たとえば、Msfを小さくするためにはG

d置換型YIG系のマイクロ波フェライトを採用し、そのMsfの温度に対する変化が少ない組成の材料を選択すると同時に、Msmの変化を少なくするためにはキュリー温度の高い金属系の永久磁石、例えば希土類磁石を採用し、さらに整磁鋼を組み合わせて直流磁気回路の磁気抵抗を調整し、より正確な温度補償を行うという方法である。

【0011】このような方法による対策は例えば特開昭50年第31400号公報や特開昭57年第42544 号公報に示されている。この方法による場合は当然高価な永久磁石や高価な整磁鋼を用いることになる。

【0012】そこでより安価な永久磁石としてフェライト磁石を用いることができないかと考えたのが第2の方法である。良く知られているようにフェライト磁石は金属系磁石よりもキュリー温度が低いため、Msmの温度係数は必ずしも小さいとは言えない。しかしMsfの温度係数とMsmの温度係数が同程度の大きさであれば環境温度が変化しても動作周波数があまり変動しないようにすることができるものとされてきた。

【0013】従って、Msfの温度係数とMsmの温度係数が同程度の大きさとなるようにマイクロ波フェライトとフェライト磁石の材料を選択して組み合わせることが行われていた。これは言い換えれば、マイクロ波フェライトの飽和磁化(Msf)の大きさと永久磁石の発生磁場の強さとの比率が常に一定であるようにしたものである。

【0014】しかるに上記第2の方法で充分に温度補償 したはずの非可逆回路素子であっても、その素子の挿入 損失や中心周波数の温度特性を見ると常温域以外では不 充分な値となりがちであった。

【0015】すなわち環境温度の変化に対して常に挿入 損失が少なく、かつ動作周波数の温度安定性に優れた非 可逆回路素子を提供することは、容易でなかった。

[0016]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】そこで本発明が解決しようとする課題は、以下に列挙する課題の少なくとも一つである。

- (1)挿入損失が広い温度領域に亘って優れた非可逆回 路素子の提供
- (2)動作周波数が広い温度領域に亘って安定な非可逆 回路素子の提供
- (3) 広い温度領域に亘って挿入損失が優れ、かつ広い 温度領域に亘って動作周波数が安定な非可逆回路素子の 提供
- (4)安価で高信頼性の、非可逆回路素子の提供
- (5)上記課題の少なくともいずれか1つを容易に解決するような磁性材料の提供。
- (6)上記課題の少なくともいずれか1つを容易に解決するような温度特性の補償方法の提供。

[0017]

【課題を解決するための手段】上述の課題を解決するため鋭意研究の結果、本発明者らは、著しく構成を改善した非可逆回路素子、または、かかる非可逆回路素子を得るための磁性材料、あるいは、かかる非可逆回路素子の温度特性を補償する新しい方法に想到したものである。【0018】すなわち第1の発明は、強磁性共鳴磁界より高い磁界で動作する非可逆回路素子であって、永久磁石の飽和磁化(Msm)とマイクロ波フェライトの飽和磁化(Msf)の比(Msm/Msf)の値が、低温側と高温側のいずれにおいても、常温時よりも大となるように構成した非可逆回路素子である。

【0019】本発明の最大の特徴は、従来一定とするのが最善と考えられていたMsm/Msfの値を、低温側のみならず高温側においても、常温での値よりも大きくしたところにある。常温付近のMsm/Msfの値のみを小さくしても結果的には同じことである。

【 O O 2 O 】このような構成とすることで、広い温度範囲で低損失かつ動作周波数変化の少ないの非可逆回路素子が得られる。すなわち、当該非可逆回路素子の保証規格の飛躍的な向上に繋がるものであるから、その寄与するところは極めて大である。

【0021】なお、言うまでもないが、部品として完成された非可逆回路素子は一体のものであるから、低温側、高温側、常温付近の3種の温度帯域でそれぞれに適した別々の部品構成をとることはできない。

【0022】発明者らの検討結果によっても第1の発明のような構成が有効である理由については必ずしも理論的に明快ではないが、以下のような事実が複雑に関与しているものと考えられる。

【0023】Fe製磁気ヨークの透磁率の温度特性や熱膨張率によって、磁気回路のパーミアンスが変化すること。一般にテンソル透磁率の、右回りの円偏波に対する透磁率の損失を表す虚数部(通常μ+"と記述される)の大きさは、印加磁界の強さが強磁性共鳴を起こす磁界から離れれば離れるほどこれが小さくなること。永久磁石中に漏洩あるいは伝搬するマイクロ波の永久磁石中での損失が環境温度によって変化すること。

【0024】この発明において、常温とは20℃近傍の温度、低温側とはおよそ-40℃以上10℃以下の温度、高温側とはおよそ40℃以上100℃以下の温度である。

【0025】本願第2の発明は上述の第1の発明の内容をさらに具体的な構成としたものである。すなわち第2の発明は、永久磁石と、磁気ヨークである主成分が鉄の金属ケースと、該永久磁石の磁束を印加されるマイクロ波フェライトと、該マイクロ波フェライト近傍に配置された複数本のストリップラインと、該ストリップラインに電気的に接続する容量要素とを有する非可逆回路素子であって、前記マイクロ波フェライトの飽和磁化(Msf)の温度係数は、-40℃~20℃の温度領域におけ

【0026】この発明において、冒頭の「永久磁石と~非可逆回路素子であって」の部分は従来の集中定数型非可逆回路素子の一般的な構成である。従ってこの部分は類似の他の構成であってもよい。ストリップラインは中心導体であって、3端子サーキュレータや3端子アイソレータの場合は3本からなる。

【0027】容量要素は要するにコンデンサであるが、 最近のものはチップ型や、セラミック基板兼用のものが 多い。その機能は、通常、インピーダンス整合の機能 と、マイクロ波フィルターとしての機能とを併せ持つ。 【0028】また、飽和磁化の温度係数は、-40℃~ 20℃の領域における平均値は、

((Ms100-Ms60)/Ms20/40)×100 で与えられる(単位は%/Cである。Ms0右下付数字 は何れも温度を示し、例えばMs-40は-40Cにおけ る飽和磁化を示す。式中の60や40は、当該温度領域 の温度幅(単位C)。)ものである。これらの飽和磁化 の値や飽和磁化の温度特性は、振動試料型磁力計(VSM)で容易に正確に測定できる。

【0029】この発明を別の観点から表現すると、永久 磁石とマイクロ波フェライトのそれぞれのMsfの温度 特性をそれらの20℃での値でそれぞれ規格化した場合 に、これを1つの図に表せば、それらの温度特性線は常 温付近で互いに接し、かつ、マイクロ波フェライトの温 度特性線が永久磁石のそれよりも内側にあるような2つ の曲線の関係になることを意味する。

【0030】上記第2の発明の永久磁石をフェライト磁石とし、マイクロ波フェライトをガーネット型フェライトとした場合について、温度特性の具体的な傾斜を示すと、本願第3の発明となる。

【0031】すなわち本願第3の発明は、永久磁石と、磁気ヨークである主成分が鉄の金属ケースと、該永久磁石の磁束を印加されるガーネット型フェライトと、該ガーネット型フェライト近傍に配置された複数本の中心導体と、該中心導体に電気的に接続する容量素子とを有する非可逆回路素子であって、前記永久磁石はフェライト磁石であり、かつ前記ガーネット型フェライトの飽和磁化(Msf)の温度係数は-40 $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ 0の温度領域における平均値が0 $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ 0、18% $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ 0、18% $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ}$ 0、100 $^{\circ}$ 0、18% $^{\circ}$ 0 $^{\circ}$

0.27%/℃~-0.34%/℃であるように構成した非可逆回路素子である。

【0032】この発明において、フェライト磁石はSrフェライトであればなお良い。フェライト磁石は金属磁石に較べて比抵抗が大きく、高周波帯域での損失を少なくすることに有効である。さらにこれがSrフェライト磁石であればBaフェライトに較べて、Msmの温度特性の直線性が優れ温度係数は約-0.18%/℃であると共に広い温度範囲で使用可能である。

【0033】また、ガーネット型フェライトはGd-Ca-V-In置換型YIGであればなお良い。ガーネットの損失に関係する△H(共鳴吸収半値幅)が小さいことに加えて、本項に規定する温度係数の材料が容易に作成可能であり、かつ、常温のMsfの値を種々実現可能、すなわち動作周波数の設定範囲が広くなるので応用範囲が広がるからである。

【0034】ただし、Gd置換型ガーネットでも本項に 規定する温度係数を実現することは、少々常温のMsf の値に制約があるものの十分に可能である。他系統のガ ーネットであってもよいことは言うまでもない。

【0036】この磁性材料を本願第1~3の発明に適用 すれば、挿入損失や動作周波数の温度特性に優れた非可 逆回路素子が得られる。

【0037】本願第5の発明は、方法に関するものであり、技術内容は第1の発明と共通するものである。すなわち本願第5の発明は、強磁性共鳴磁界より高い磁界で動作する非可逆回路素子の温度特性を補償する方法であって、永久磁石の飽和磁化(Msm)とマイクロ波フェライトの飽和磁化(Msf)の比(Msm/Msf)の値が、低温側と高温側のいずれにおいても、常温時よりも大となるようにする非可逆回路素子の温度特性を補償する方法である。

[0038]

【発明の実施の形態】図1は、本発明を説明するための、代表的な非可逆回路素子の、この場合はアイソレータの分解斜視図である。図1は、視認性を確保するために模式的に描いているので各部の縮尺や形状については、正確ではない。

【0039】まず非可逆回路素子の構造の内、従来型の 集中定数型非可逆回路素子と共通する部分についての概 要は、例えば、移動体通信用を例に図1に基づいて説明 すると、以下の通りである。ただし、図1のタイプ以外 の種々のアイソレータやサーキュレータであっても良い ことは言うまでもない。

【 O O 4 O 】外部端子電極を有する絶縁基板に鉄製の下の磁気ヨークを固着し、これに銅製のアース板(省略可)をハンダ付けし、その上に中心導体の接地部をハンダ付けし、その上に円板状のマイクロ波フェライトを固着し(例えば樹脂で加熱接着する)、上記中心導体のストリップライン部の1つの端子を、上記マイクロ波フェライトを包むように折り曲げる。続いて上記中心導体の他の1つの端子を同様に折り曲げ、先の端子との間に絶縁フィルム(図示せず。)を挟む。同様の手順を繰り返して残った端子を折り込む。

【0041】これに、予め用意した、上の磁気ヨークに 円板状の永久磁石を固着し(例えば、樹脂で加熱接着す る方法でも良い)その永久磁石を直流電磁石で着磁し磁 力を調整したものを填め合わせる。

【 0 0 4 2 】また、上記中心導体のストリップライン部からの延出部は、上記絶縁基板に設けられた入出力外部端子に接続せしめる。さらに上記中心導体のストリップライン部からの延出部と上記アース板との間には整合用のチップコンデンサを挿入し接続する。チップコンデンサに代えてセラミックの誘電体基板を用いる方法もある。

【 0 0 4 3 】このようにして作成した非可逆回路素子は 上記永久磁石の発生磁力を微調整することによって所望 の動作周波数となるように正確に設定する。

【 0 0 4 4】なお、ここに上記入出力端子が3個であって、その内の1個は抵抗素子を介してアース板に接続するような配置とすれば、残った2個を入力端子、出力端子とするアイソレータが作成できる。

【0045】次に本願発明の実施の形態についてその概要を説明する。上述の永久磁石と、マイクロ波フェライトの飽和磁化 (Ms_m) 、 (Ms_f) の温度特性をそれぞれ測定し、それらの所定温度領域の温度係数を求めて比較し、所定の範囲にあるものを選抜し、その選抜の結果選ばれた材料を用いて非可逆回路素子とすればよい。

【0046】あるいは、特には永久磁石としてフェライト磁石を、さらに望ましくはSrフェライト磁石を採用し、マイクロ波フェライトとしては、特にはガーネット型フェライト、さらに望ましくは所定の組成を有するガーネット型フェライト材料を採用し、これらを用いて非可逆回路素子とすればよい。

【 O O 4 7】以下に本願発明の詳細を実施例に基づいて 説明する。

【実施例】(実施例1)実施例1は、永久磁石として異方性Srフェライト磁石、マイクロ波フェライトとして各種Gd-Ca-V-In置換型YIGの飽和磁化のそれぞれの温度係数と、それらを用いて作成した非可逆回路素子の挿入損失や動作周波数の温度特性との関係を明らかにするために行った実験に関するものである。

【0048】まず市販の異方性Sァフェライト磁石円板

を準備した。その飽和磁化(Msm)の温度特性はVS Mを用いて測定した。さらにマイクロ波フェライトとしてはGd-Ca-V-In置換型YIGの各種置換量の材料を作成し、円板状に加工したものを準備した。これらの飽和磁化(Msf)の温度特性も、VSMを用いて測定した。

【 0 0 4 9】上記G d - Ca - V - I n 置換型Y I Gの作成手順は以下の通りである。いずれも市販品で試薬特級のG d 2 O3、Ca C O3、V2 O5、In 2 O3、Y 2 O3、およびF e 2 O3の粉末を用意した。

【0050】さらに、組成式GdzY3-2x-z Ca2xFe 2-yInyFe3-x VxO1zOx、y、zをそれぞれ、xは $O\sim0$. 7、yは $O\sim0$. 6、zは $O\sim2$ の範囲内で各種変化させた組成となるように、上記に準備した粉末を秤量し、ボールミルを用いてエチルアルコール中で24時間混合したのち、乾燥、解砕して混合粉を得た。

【0051】これらの混合粉は、セラミック製のケース中で、1000℃2時間、大気雰囲気中にて仮焼して仮焼粉とした。この仮焼粉は解砕後ボールミルを用いてエチルアルコール中で24時間粉砕した。これを乾燥後、濃度10%のポリビニールアルコール水溶液を固形分にして1重量%相当量を添加し、造粒、整粒して原料顆粒とした。

【0052】上記作成した原料顆粒を金型に充填し、油圧プレスによる乾式加圧成形法により、約100MPaで円板状の成形体を得た。これらの成形体は、1270 ○で酸素雰囲気中で3時間焼成して焼成体とした。これらの焼成体は外周および上下面に研磨加工を施して非可逆回路素子用のマイクロ波フェライトとした。

【0053】なお、これらの焼成体は別途 X 線回折法で確認したところ、ほぼガーネット単相であった。その他の基本特性として、常温でのMsfは50~130mTであり、また強磁性共鳴半値幅 Δ Hは560~6, 900 Δ /m (ただし大半の試料は1, 800 \sim 2, 100 Δ /mの範囲内)のものが各種得られた。

【0054】以上に準備した永久磁石と各種マイクロ波フェライトとを組み合わせ、通常の要領で非可逆回路素子を作成し、常温20℃にて、挿入損失が最小となりかつ動作周波数がおよそ300MHzとなるように調整したものについて、挿入損失の温度特性を測定した。測定器および測定系は、恒温槽とネットワークアナライザと、正確に調整したケーブルと接続端子からなる自作治具によるものである。

【0055】なお、非可逆回路素子の挿入損失および動作周波数の測定点は -10° 、 20° 、 80° とした。 -10° には -40° 20 $^{\circ}$ の中間点の温度、 20° には常温、 80° には 0° 20 $^{\circ}$ の中間点の温度である。

【0056】また、周波数の300MHzは、用途からすると最も低い周波数帯に属するが、判断を正確にする

ためには低周波の方が有利だからである。別途約2GH z で確認して、その判断の正当性が確認できた。すなわち少なくとも2GHzまでは本発明の効果が変わらないことを確認した。

【0057】以上のようにして測定した結果を図2に示す。図2は各種マイクロ波フェライトの飽和磁化(Msf)の温度係数(ただし60° \sim 100°Cの平均値)と、これらのマイクロ波フェライトを用いて作成したそれぞれのアイソレータの80°Cでの挿入損失の値であり、この時用いた永久磁石はいずれもSrフェライト(温度係数の60° \sim 100°Cの平均値は、0.19% \sim °C)である。

【0058】図2によれば、挿入損失の値はマイクロ波フェライトの飽和磁化(Msf)の温度係数(ただし60 $^{\circ}$ ~100 $^{\circ}$ の平均値)が-0.27 $^{\circ}$ ~-0.34の範囲内に有れば極めて小さく、すなわち0.2dB以下となっている。

【0059】さらに、注目すべきことは、上記温度係数が0%/℃付近の場合および上記温度係数が-0.19%/℃付近の場合は、何れの場合も挿入損失が0.25 dB以上であり、悪い値ではないものの最善とは言えないということである。

【0060】同様にして測定した低温側での検討結果を図3に示す。図3は各種マイクロ波フェライトの飽和磁化(Msf)の温度係数(ただしー40℃~20℃の平均値)と、これらのマイクロ波フェライトを用いて作成したそれぞれのアイソレータの-10℃での挿入損失の値であり、この時用いた永久磁石Srフェライトの温度係数の-40℃~20℃での平均値は、0.18%/℃)である。

【0061】図3によれば、-10℃における挿入損失の値はマイクロ波フェライトの飽和磁化(Msf)の温度係数(ただし-40℃~20℃の平均値)が0~-0.18%/℃の範囲内に有れば極めて小さく、すなわち0.2dB以下となっている。

【0062】ここでさらに注目すべきことは、上記温度係数が先の温度係数(60~100℃)での最適点と異なる位置に最適点を有することである。0%/℃以上の場合および上記温度係数が-0.19%/℃以下の場合は、何れの場合も挿入損失が0.2dB以上であり、悪い値ではないものの最善とは言えない。

【0063】図4、図5は図2、図3における検討と同じ条件下で、挿入損失の所を動作周波数の変化量とした評価結果である。負号は動作周波数が低周波化したことを示す。図4によれば、20℃を基準とした80℃における動作周波数の変化量が5MHz以内となるようなMsfの温度係数(60℃~100℃の平均値)は、およそ $-0.23\sim-0.36\%/$ ℃である。

【0064】また図5によれば、20℃を基準としたー 10℃における動作周波数の変化量が5MHz以内とな るようなM s f の温度係数 (- 4 0 ℃~ 2 0 ℃の平均値) は、およそ-0. 4 ~+0. 0 2 % / ℃である。

【0065】図4、5に示した事実から注目すべき点は、永久磁石の温度係数とマイクロ波フェライトの温度係数とを単純に一致させても理想的な温度補償は困難であること、特に低温側では従来定説であった点よりも、フェライトの飽和磁化がより少なくなるように補償すべきであることである。

【0066】さらに図2~図5を総合的に判断すると、挿入損失が少なくかつ動作周波数の変化量が少ない非可逆回路素子を得るためのマイクロ波フェライトの温度係数は、高温側(60~100°C)で-0.27~-0.34%/°C、低温側(-40~20°C)で0~0.18%/°Cである。

【0067】(実施例2)次に、実施例1で用いたガーネット型マイクロ波フェライトであるGd-Ca-V-In置換型YIGの各元素成分の原子比であるx、y、zの各値と前述温度係数との関係について詳細に調べた。その結果を以下に示す。

【0069】すなわち、組成式Gdz Y3-2x-z Ca2x Fe2-y InyFe3-x VxO12 で、 $0< x \le 0$. 7、0. $25 < y \le 0$. 4、0. $35 \le z \le 1$. 6 を満足する組成とすればよい。

【0070】ただし、x>0. 7かつz<0. 35であっても温度係数に限って言えば上述の条件を満たすが、この場合は過剰に焼結が進み低損失の材料とならない。また $y\le0$. 25では、結晶粒が微細となるため、低損失とならない。 $y\ge0$. 4では低温側の温度係数が負となり適当でないし、過剰に焼結が進み損失を悪化させる。z<0. 35では低温側の温度係数が過大、z>1. 6では高温側の温度係数が過大となり、望ましくない。

【0071】たとえば、組成式G d 0.8 Y 1.2 C a 1 F e 1.7 l n 0.3 F e 2.5 V 0.5 O 12 すなわち x=0. 5、y=0. 3、z=0. 8としたときの緒量は、以下の通りとなった。マイクロ波フェライトについては 20 $\mathbb C$ での飽和磁化(M s f)は 75 m T、強磁性共鳴吸収半値幅(Δ H)は 1240 A / m であった。その温度係数は、-40 $\mathbb C$ ~ 20 $\mathbb C$ で ~ 0 . 15 % / $\mathbb C$ 、20 $\mathbb C$ ~ 0 . 17 % / / ~ 0 ~ 10 ~ 0 \sim

【0072】このマイクロ波フェライトを用いて作成した非可逆回路索子については、挿入損失は-10℃で 0.19dB、20℃で0.17dB、80℃で0.1 8 d B であり、動作周波数は - 1 0 ℃ で 3 3 0 M H z 、 2 0 ℃ で 3 2 9 M H z 、 8 0 ℃ で 3 3 0 M H z であった。

【0073】(実施例3)実施例1のSrフェライト磁石の所を異方性Baフェライト磁石、等方性サマリウムーコパルト系磁石、等方性NdーFe-B系磁石のいずれも市販品に替えて実施例1と同様の検討を行った。ただし、等方性サマリウムーコパルト系磁石、等方性NdーFe-B系磁石については動作周波数調整のためフェライト磁石よりも薄い円板状とした。

【0074】各磁石の飽和磁化 (Msm) の温度特性を、VSMを用いて測定したところ、何れの材料も温度による温度係数の変化は少なく、異方性Baフェライト磁石は-0. 19% $/^{\circ}$ C、等方性Vマリウム-コパルト系磁石は-0. 04% $/^{\circ}$ C、等方性Nd-Fe-B系磁石は-0. 12% $/^{\circ}$ Cであった。

【0075】実施例1と同様にしてマイクロ波フェライトの最適な温度係数を求めたところ、異方性Bョフェライト磁石については実施例1とほぼ同一の結果を得た。 等方性サマリウムーコバルト系磁石については、低温側($-40\sim20$ °C)では $0\sim-0$. 4%/°C、高温側($60\sim100$ °C)では-0. $6\sim-0$. 8%/°Cが最適であった。等方性Nd-Fe-B系磁石については、低温側では $0\sim-0$. 12%/°C、高温側では-0. $17\sim-0$. 23%/°Cが最適であった。

【0076】以上の結果によれば、非可逆回路素子用マイクロ波フェライトの温度係数の最適範囲は、永久磁石の温度係数との比率で決まる。-40 $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ$

【0077】(実施例4)実施例3で判明した最適温度係数の関係については、実施例3のGd-Ca-V-!

n置換型YIGの所を、Gd置換型YIG、AI置換Coドープ型Ni系スピネルフェライトのいずれも各種置換量の市販品に替えた場合についても実施例3と同様に確認した。その結果、上記と同結論を得た。

【0078】さらに、動作周波数の設定を変えるため、マイクロ波フェライトへの印加磁場を強め、マイクロ波フェライトの飽和磁化 (Msf) がより大きい組成の材料を選んで試作したところ、少なくとも2GHzまでは上記結論に変化がないことを確認した。

【0079】なお、この試作にあたり非可逆回路素子の構造は、次の点で図1に示す構造とは異なるものとした。下の磁気ヨークは略平板とし、上の磁気ヨークは孔部を有する箱形とし、孔部にピン端子を設けて入出力端子とした。絶縁基板は省略した。コンデンサの容量、抵抗素子の耐電力性を変更した。

[0080]

【発明の効果】以上詳細に説明したように、本発明によれば、低損失にして損失や動作周波数の温度特性に優れた非可逆回路素子を提供することが可能となった。あるいは該非可逆回路素子用のマイクロ波フェライトの提供が可能となった。あるいは、理想的にして新規な温度補償方法を提供することができた。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施例に関る非可逆回路素子の分解 斜視図図である。

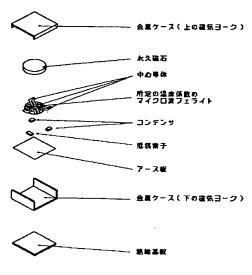
【図2】本発明に関る実施例の特性を説明する図である。

【図3】本発明に関る他の実施例の特性を説明する図である。

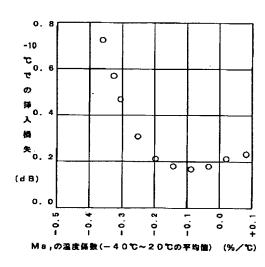
【図4】本発明に関る別の実施例の特性を説明する図である。

【図5】本発明に関るまた別の実施例の特性を説明する 図である。

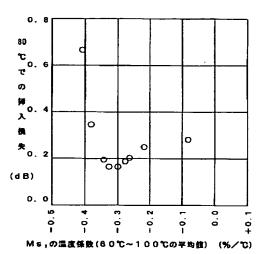




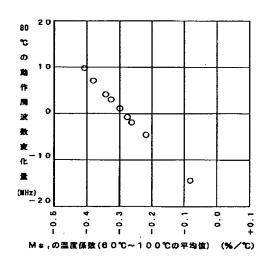
[図3]



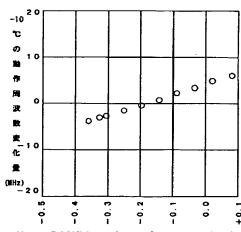
【図2】



【図4】



【図5】



Ms₁の温度係数(-40℃~20℃の平均値) (%/℃)